

## AN EVALUATION OF THE *MANDEVILLA BOLIVIENSIS* COMPLEX

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### ABSTRACT

The relationships of *Mandevilla boliviensis* (Hook. f.) Woodson with *M. cereola* Woodson and *M. pittieri* Woodson are discussed.

KEY WORDS: Neotropics, Apocynaceae, Apocynoideae, *Mandevilla*

In 1933, in the monograph of the genus *Mandevilla*, Woodson reduced the genus *Dipladenia*, created by Alphonse De Candolle in 1844, to a synonym of the former and transferred *Dipladenia boliviensis* Hook. f. to *Mandevilla*. At the same time, Woodson described *Mandevilla cereola* Woodson, which he separated from *M. boliviensis* (Hook. f.) Woodson on the basis of its membranaceous foliage and the form of the corolla throat. Woodson later (1936), described *Mandevilla pittieri* Woodson as closely related to the two preceding species, best separated on the basis of the foliar glands in the base of the midrib and the narrower corolla throat.

However, the foliar glands supposedly restricted to *Mandevilla pittieri* are present in the types of the other two species. Furthermore, additional collections show that variation in corolla shape and length cannot be used to separate this species.

It thus becomes necessary to place *Mandevilla cereola* and *M. pittieri* into synonymy of *M. boliviensis*.

*Mandevilla boliviensis* (Hook. f.) Woodson, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 20:716. 1933. BASIONYM: *Dipladenia boliviensis* Hook. f., Bot. Mag. 111 25: pl. 5783. 1869. TYPE. BOLIVIA. without data, Pearce 708 (HOLOTYPE: K - not seen, photo MO! ex K).

*Mandevilla cereola* Woodson, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 20:712. 1933, *syn. nov.* TYPE: BOLIVIA. Mapiri Región: San Carlos, Jan. 29, 1929, Buchtien 1737 (HOLOTYPE: US!).

*Mandevilla pittieri* Woodson, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 23:379. 1936, *syn. nov.* TYPE: COSTA RICA. Forests de Tuis, Nov. 1897, Pittier 11551 (HOLOTYPE: B. - probably destroyed; Isotypes: US! - 2 sheets, photo INB! ex US).

Liana or vine, sometimes epiphytic, stems terete, glabrous. Leaves oblong-elliptic, (3.5-)5.0-10.0 cm long × 1.4-4.0 cm wide, membranaceous to chartaceous, acute to somewhat acuminate in the apex, obtuse to cuneate at the base, with 2-4 glands above, in the base of the midrib, glabrous, petioles 0.8-2.0 cm long, glabrous.

Inflorescence cymose, reduced, axilar, mostly subterminal, 2-5-flowered, peduncle 1-2 cm long, pedicels 1.0-2.7 cm long, bracts scarious, ca. 1 mm long; calyx lobes ovate, 6-8 mm long, long-acuminate, imbricate at the base, bearing within 4-6 glands in the base; corolla infundibuliform, white, the throat yellow within, tube 1.2-1.8 cm long, glabrous, throat conic, 1.7-2.3 cm long, 1.0-1.3 cm in diam., lobes obovate, 2.3-3.0 cm long  $\times$  1.7-2.0 cm wide, stamens inserted, anthers 8-10 mm long, auricles thick; ovary 2-3 mm long; nectaries 2, inconspicuous, entire. Follicles unknown.

Known in Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Bolivia, where it can be found in forest and open areas, from 200-800 meters elevation. Rarely collected, only a few collections are found in herbaria.

Additional specimens examined: COSTA RICA. Alajuela: between Cañas and Upala, Jun. 26, 1976, *Croat 36511* (MO). Limón: W of Tortuguero, Aug. 21, 1979, *Davidson et al 8601* (F,MO); Talamanca, Cañabral, Sept. 6, 1988, *Grayum et al 8835* (MO).

ECUADOR. Chimborazo: Huigra vicinity, Sept. 8, 1918, *Rose & Rose 22592* (US). Tungurahua: Río Pastaza, 1924, *Tate 669* (NY,US).

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